

Appendix A

Historical Chronology of Haiti

Before 1492	Before this time, no recorded history exists, and very little is known about the Indian inhabitants.
26 Dec 1492	Columbus discovers the island and names it La Isla Espanola, the island of Hispaniola.
16th Century	Native Arawak Indians are slaughtered and enslaved by the Spanish. Disease kills those that escape.
1644	French pirates based in the Cayman Islands use the west end of Hispaniola as a safe haven and outpost. French establish Part-de-Paix in the northwestern part of the island. The French West India Company takes possession.
1697	By the Treaty of Rijswijk, the western one-third of the island is ceded to France by Spain. The French rename the western portion of Hispaniola, Saint Domingue.
17th Century	By the end of this century, the island achieves a high degree of economic prosperity as a trading center.
24 Aug 1791	Stimulated by the French Revolution, slaves in Hispaniola stage a rebellion.
1791-1801	The island is in utter chaos as the result of the slave rebellion. Pierre Dominique Tossaint Louverture, a black military leader, finally restores order in 1800.
1794	Slavery is abolished in Hispaniola.
1795	In the Treaty of Basel, Spain cedes the rest of the island to France.

- 1 May 1800 Toussaint becomes governor general of Hispaniola. His success arouses the suspicion of Napoleon.
- 1800–1803 French domination of Haiti unravels as General Charles-Victor-Emmanuel Leclerc, Napoleon's brother-in-law, with a force of 25,000 men, lands in Haiti and occupies the seaports. He eventually is forced by the savage nature of the guerrilla war and disease to offer amnesty to Toussaint. During negotiations, Toussaint is treacherously seized and imprisoned in France. Fighting begins again against the French, with the Haitian guerrilla army under the new leadership of Jacques Dessalines and Henry Christophe. General Leclerc dies of yellow fever, leaving the French army weak and demoralized. The French army of Haiti is defeated by the black army in 1802.
- 7 Apr 1803 Toussaint dies of yellow fever in France.
- 9 Nov 1803 Viscount de Rochambeau surrenders the remainder of the French army of Haiti.
- 18 Nov 1803 France signs an armistice, withdrawing from the island, but maintains a presence until 1809.
- 1 Jan 1804 The entire island is declared independent, with its original Arawak Indian name of Haiti (Hayti).
- 8 Oct 1804 Dessalines declares himself Emperor Jacques I and begins a general massacre of all remaining whites.
- 17 Oct 1806 Dessalines is assassinated.
- 1806–20 The power struggle divides Haiti between Henry Christophe in the north and Alexandre Sables Pétion in the south. Pétion dies in 1818. Christophe kills himself during a mutiny in 1820.
- 1808–9 A revolt, with British support, occurs in Santo Domingo to overthrow the French-speaking black domination of this Spanish area.

- 1814 Spanish control of Santo Domingo is restored.
- 1820 Jean-Pierre Boyer succeeds Christophe as president.
- 1822 Boyer leads Haiti in an invasion and conquest of Santo Domingo less than a year after it became independent of Spain. He unites the island under one government.
- 1825 France recognizes Haitian independence.
- 1833 Britain recognizes Haiti.
- 1843 Boyer is overthrown.
- 1843–89 Thirteen successive revolutions occur in Haiti, with fourteen leaders assassinated or overthrown during the period.
- 1847 Emperor Faustin-Elie Soulouque leads an extremely repressive government and declares himself president for life.
- 1861 Fear of Haiti results in a Spanish annexation of the Dominican Republic.
- 1862 The United States recognizes Haiti.
- 1908–15 Seven coup d'états occur during this period, laying a foundation for anarchy inspired by the political elite and their use of the Cacos as an irregular force to topple regimes not viewed as favorable.
- 28 Jul 1915 The United States intervenes in Haiti by landing a force of U.S. Marines. The primary stated objective of the intervention is to restore public order. The occupation of Haiti continues until the Marine Corps is withdrawn on August 1, 1934.
- 1 Feb 1916 Admiral William B. Caperton announces that all military and police duties will be performed by the U.S. Marine-trained Gendarmerie d'Haiti. The U.S. expeditionary force will act in a supporting role.

- 1915-16 The First Caco War begins after the intervention, and the U.S. selects Philippe Sudre Dartiguenave as the president of Haiti. The Caco (Haitian peasants) revolt when their choice (Dr. Rosalvo Bobo) is not selected. The coup is prevented by the U.S. presence. Nationalism adds to a growing revolutionary fervor.
- 1919-20 The second Caco War erupts when Charlemagne Massena Peralte, a former general in the Haitian Army and a supporter of Dr. Bobo, is imprisoned by Dartiguenave. Peralte escapes from prison and declares himself to be general in chief of the revolution. On October 31, 1919, Peralte is killed in a daring raid by the U.S. Marines. Benoit Batrville, a former police chief of Mirebalais, takes over as leader of the revolution. On April 4, 1920, he kills an American Marine prisoner and cannibalizes him in an effort to turn the momentum of the war. Batrville is killed forty-five days later when U.S. Marines overrun his encampment. The war ends with his death.
- Oct 1930 The Haitian National Assembly elects Stenio Joseph Vincent president.
- Oct 1935 A plebiscite extends Vincent's term as president to 1941 and lays the foundation for future elections to be decided by popular vote.
- Oct 1937 A border dispute breaks out between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. An American inspired reconciliation treaty leads to a settlement of the dispute.
- 1946 Students and workers strike and hold violent protests in opposition to President Elie Lescot, Vincent's successor in 1941.
- Three military officers seize power and establish Dumarsais Estime as president.

- 1950 Estime tries to extend his term and is ousted by the military. Colonel Paul E. Magloire is elected president in a plebiscite.
- 1950-86 All political power in Haiti rests with the Duvalier family.
- Dec 1956 The Army forces Magloire to resign after he attempts to extend his term.
- Sep 1957 Unrest exists within the country following Magloire's resignation, and Francois ("Papa Doc") Duvalier is elected president. He promises to return political and economic power to the black masses.
- Jul 1958 "Papa Doc" Duvalier survives a coup attempt and begins organizing a private military force that becomes known as the Tontons Macoutes.
- 1964 Firmly in control of Haiti, Duvalier has himself elected as president for life. He dies in 1971.
- 1971 Francois Duvalier designates his son Jean-Claude ("Baby Doc") Duvalier as his successor.
- 1985-86 High unemployment, poor living conditions, and lack of political freedom lead to a series of popular uprisings that the Tonton Macoutes cannot put down. "Baby Doc" flees Haiti with U.S. assistance, going into exile in France.
- 1986 A military junta takes control of the government and promises free elections in January 1988. The junta is led by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy. The election is fraudulent, Namphy overthrows the new president, and is himself overthrown.
- 17 Sept 1988 Lieutenant General Prosper Avril is installed as president. He survives coup attempts in 1989 and 1990.
- 1990 Avril is forced to resign, and power is handed over to an interim government led by Supreme Court Justice Ertha Pascal-Trouillot.

- 16 Dec 1990 The first fully free elections are held in Haiti. A leftist Roman Catholic Priest, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, wins the election in a landslide. His party also wins a plurality in the parliament.
- 7 Feb 1991 President Aristide takes office and appoints Lieutenant General Cedras commander in chief of the army. The reorganization of the army is announced immediately.
- 30 Sep 1991 A coup unseats Aristide. Cedras takes over as the head of the junta that includes Brigadier General Philippe Biamby, chief of staff of the army, and Lieutenant Colonel Michel Francois, chief of police.
- 8 Oct 1991 The Organization of American States imposes a trade embargo on Haiti.
- 31 Jan 1992 The number of Haitians fleeing the country and picked up at sea reaches 14,000.
- 1 Feb 1992 The Bush Administration begins forcibly repatriating Haitian boat people not eligible for political asylum.
- 23 Feb 1992 Aristide and members of the Haitian Congress sign the OAS-brokered "Washington Protocol," laying down conditions and a timetable for restoration of democracy and reinstatement of Aristide.
- 1 Apr 1992 The OAS approves a resolution to "tighten and broaden" economic sanctions after the Supreme Court of Haiti declares the Washington Protocol null and void.
- 20 May 1992 President Bush signs an executive order requiring the Coast Guard to repatriate all Haitian boat people without allowing them to apply for asylum. The flood of refugees slows to a trickle.
- Jan-Feb 1993 President Clinton decides to continue former President Bush's policy of repatriating Haitian boat people.

- Mid-Apr 1993 Cedras rejects the proposals of Dante Caputo, UN/OAS special envoy, under which key military figures will step down and a "consensus" government will be formed. This government would prepare the way for Aristide's return and reinstatement.
- 17 Jun 1993 The UN Security Council imposes an oil and arms embargo on Haiti. The country's foreign assets are frozen.
- 3 Jul 1993 Aristide and Cedras sign the ten-point Governors Island Accord brokered by UN/OAS mediator Dante Caputo. The accord provides for Aristide to return by October 30, 1993, the early retirement of Cedras and other military leaders, and the lifting of UN and OAS sanctions.
- Aug 1993 Aristide names Robert Malval as interim prime minister. He is charged with smoothing the way for Aristide's return.
- 27 Aug 1993 Based on the Governors Island Accord, the UN Security Council suspends sanctions on Haiti.
- 6 Oct 1993 The USS *Harlan County*, carrying 200 U.S. and UN troops, sets sail for Haiti on a mission to train and professionalize the army and police of Haiti.
- 8 Oct 1993 Haitian Army-backed toughs prevent the USS *Harlan County* from docking. Cedras reneges on promises made at Governors Island, refusing to resign and permit the return of Aristide.
- 13 Oct 1993 The UN Security Council reimposes suspended sanctions on oil and arms.
- 14 Oct 1993 Gunmen fatally shoots transition prime minister Robert Malval's justice minister, Guy Malary, outside his office in Port-au-Prince. The rest of the Malval cabinet goes into hiding.
- 15 Oct 1993 The deadline for Cedras to resign, set at Governors Island, is ignored. The U.S. begins naval blockade with dispatch of warships.

- 16 Oct 1993 The UN Security Council authorizes military force, including a naval blockade, to enforce the sanctions. Other countries join the naval blockade.
- Dec 1993 Prime Minister Malval resigns.
- 5 May 1994 The UN Security Council gives the Haitian military ruler fifteen days to leave the country. The warning includes the threat to remove him by force.
- 6 May 1994 The Security Council approves tighter sanctions, including banning travel by Haitian military leaders, their families, and their supporters and banning all commerce to and from Haiti except food, medicine, cooking oil, and journalistic supplies.
- 11 May 1994 The junta installs Supreme Court Justice Emile Jonassaint, 81, as provisional president of Haiti.
- 10 Jun 1994 President Clinton announces more sanctions against the Haitian government, including the cessation of commercial air traffic from the United States and the banning of financial transactions between the countries.
- 12 Jun 1994 In response to the tightening of sanctions, the junta declares a state of emergency.
- 4 Jul 1994 Up to 150 Haitian refugees die when their boat capsizes less than a half-mile from the coast of Haiti.
- 5 Jul 1994 Overwhelmed by thousands of boat people, the United States changes its policy, barring thousands of Haitians from the United States, who are subsequently detained at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Other Haitians are diverted to "safe havens" in other Caribbean countries.
- 7 Jul 1994 Washington sends 2,000 U.S. Marines to waters off Haiti and states that U.S. forces have been practicing for an invasion.

- 31 Jul 1994 UN Security Council Resolution 940 allows for the "application of all necessary means to restore democracy in Haiti." This enables a military intervention by the United States. Reacting to the resolution, the military junta declares a state of siege.
- 29 Aug 1994 Father Jean-Marie Vincent, a prominent Catholic priest loyal to Aristide, is gunned down in Port-au-Prince.
- 30 Aug 1994 UN Secretary General Butros Butros-Ghali acknowledges the failure of the UN's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Haitian crisis.
- 7 Sep 1994 CJCS briefs President Clinton and his advisers on three-phase operational plan for Haiti.
- Deputy Secretary of State John Deutch orders the activation of the first eight RO/RO ships of the Ready Reserve Fleet.
- 8 Sep 1994 CJCS sends alert order to CINCUSACOM to begin execution planning for Operation Uphold Democracy.
- 10 Sep 1994 Joint Staff Response Cell is activated in National Military Command Center (NMCC).
- Secretary of Defense William Perry signs the execute order for Operation Uphold Democracy.
- 11 Sep 1994 10th Mountain Division leaves Fort Drum, New York, by railroad for Bayonne, New Jersey, and Norfolk, Virginia.
- Senior government officials join senior joint staff officers from Pentagon and USACOM at "walk through" of day-by-day scenarios of detailed actions to be taken during the invasion and its aftermath. Dress rehearsals take place at National Defense University, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

- 12 Sep 1994 Department of Defense officials begin to brief members of Congress on Operation Uphold Democracy.
- USS *America* unloads organic aircraft to make room for U.S. Army soldiers and equipment.
- 14 Sep 1994 USS *Eisenhower* also unloads aircraft to make room for troops of the 10th Mountain Division (Light) and their helicopters.
- USS *Mt. Whitney*, command ship for the Multinational Force, commanded by Lieutenant General Henry Shelton, U.S. Army, sails from Norfolk, Virginia.
- 17 Sep 1994 Carter-Nunn-Powell delegation—with Major General Jared Bates, U.S. Army, representing the Joint Staff—depart for Haiti to discuss how and when the junta will resign and depart and how U.S. forces will enter Haiti.
- 18 Sep 1994 President Clinton signs the execute order for Operation Uphold Democracy.
- Former President Carter's delegation sends back agreement with junta that allows for peaceful landing of the U.S. task force.
- CINCUSACOM initiates recall of the assault force.
- CJCS sends message canceling original D-day/H-hour at one minute after midnight on September 19, 1994.
- 19 Sep 1994 CJCS sends execute order authorizing unopposed landing by 10th Mountain Division (Light) and other elements of the MNF.
- Lead elements and two battalions of 10th Mountain Division arrive in Haiti. Major General David Meade, U.S. Army division commander, and Lieutenant General Henry Shelton, MNF

commander, land. First C-5 aircraft land at Port-au-Prince.

21 Sep 1994

CINCUSACOM estimates that a total of 14,900 troops will be in Haiti by September 25, 1994.

Soon after Haitians are murdered in front of U.S. troops, the JCS changes the rules of engagement (ROE) to authorize senior U.S. commanders on scene in Haiti to intervene to prevent Haitian military or police from committing acts that threaten innocent lives.

22 Sep 1994

CINCUSACOM sends FRAGO calling upon MNF to conduct operations to protect U.S. citizens and representatives of the UN; coordinate operations with interagency organizations, international organizations, and the legitimate government of Haiti; professionalize the Haitian Army and Police; and assist in providing humanitarian assistance.

23 Sep 1994

Part of 1,000 U.S. MPs charged with preventing abuses by Haitian Police and to patrol streets in Port-au-Prince.

24 Sep 1994

Secretary of Defense and CJCS visit in Haiti.

Firefight between U.S. Marines and Haitian Police and attachés in Cap Haitien. One U.S. Navy interpreter is wounded; ten armed Haitians are killed.

Some 10,000 protesters surround Haitian military headquarters at Gonaive. U.S. Army troops disarm, detain, or evacuate individuals. Two attachés are detained for their own protection and turned over to the Haitian Army.

25 Sep 1994

Shelton and Cedras arrive at Cap Haitien to tour and assess the situation.

26 Sep 1994

Special Marine Air/Ground Task Force will not be redeployed from Cap Haitien until October 2, 1994. They were to be relieved earlier by troops of the 10th Mountain Division (Light).

- CINCUSACOM calls up two light armored companies from 82d Airborne Division for show of force in Port-au-Prince during large pro-Aristide demonstration to be held on September 30, 1994, third anniversary of the coup that overthrew Aristide.
- 29 Sep 1994 Following return to Port-au-Prince of Mayor Evans Paul, anti-Aristide supporters throw a grenade into a pro-Aristide crowd, killing sixteen and wounding forty-one. U.S. MPs arrest eleven suspects.
- 30 Sep 1994 Pro-Aristide demonstration occurs in Port-au-Prince participated in by up to 30,000. Snipers shoot five demonstrators.
- 2 Oct 1994 M N F troops in Haiti peak at 20,931. CINCUSACOM is given a force ceiling of 21,000 troops.
- Police Director Kelly and 124 International Police Monitors arrive. First elements of Caribbean Command (CARICOM) also arrive.
- Special Marine Air/Ground Task Force leaves Cap Haitien to become reserve on USS *Wasp*.
- 3 Oct 1994 U.S. Army sergeant shot by Haitian firing over a wall in Les Cayes. Although wounded in the abdomen, the sergeant returns fire before being evacuated.
- MNF begins operations against paramilitary Front for the Progress and Advancement of Haiti in Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes, and Cap Haitien. Many FRAPH headquarters are raided and arms confiscated.
- 4 Oct 1994 Police chief of Port-au-Prince, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Michel Francois, member of junta, flees to the Dominican Republic.

10 Oct 1994	Two other members of the junta announce resignations: Cedras and Philippe Biamby, chief of staff.
11 Oct 1994	De facto President Emile Jonassaint leaves presidential palace; U.S. troops move in. Prime Minister Robert Malval returns.
13 Oct 1994	Cedras and Biamby leave for Dominican Republic.
15 Oct 1994	President Jean-Bertrand Aristide returns to Haiti.
16 Oct 1994	Ambassador Swing and Senator Dodd meet for the first time with President Aristide after his return to Haiti.
18 Oct 1994	USACOM proposes a force structure for the 6,000-person UN Mission in Haiti to CJTF 180, including mission and task analysis, concept of operations, and a strawman for U.S. contributions to the UNMIH.
19 Oct 1994	UN officials reassert their position that U.S. forces must disarm the paramilitary gunmen opposed to Aristide before the UN peacekeepers will replace American troops. President Aristide signs a \$15 million agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development that fixes the price of gas at \$3.00 per gallon, doubling the price prior to the embargo. Meanwhile, the first tanker since the embargo delivers 150,000 barrels of gasoline, kerosene, and diesel fuel to Port-au-Prince for a three-week supply. With the delivery of commercial fuel, Operation Lightswitch begins to phase out. USACOM continues plans to contract logistics support for operations in Haiti to a commercial contractor, Brown and Root.
20 Oct 1994	During a news briefing at the Pentagon, Admiral Miller reaffirms that the U.S. mission in Haiti is

not to disarm the civilian population but rather to "set conditions for civil order."

After training in Puerto Rico, the first of 400 Multinational Forces from Bangladesh arrive in Haiti.

21 Oct 1994 The Haitian Senate passes a bill outlawing paramilitary groups in Haiti.

24 Oct 1994 The training of vetted FAd'H members begins at Camp d'Application under the direction of the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program.

The CJCS direct CINCUSACOM to prepare a commander's concept for transition from MNF operations in Haiti to the UN Mission in Haiti, which would be presented during an interagency workshop scheduled for November 3.

Effective 242200Z, USACOM directs redeployment of CJTF 180 and transfer of MNF operational control to CJTF 190.

25 Oct 1994 More than 1,200 U.S. Special Forces troops continue to operate out of twenty-seven towns and cities in Haiti in efforts to keep Haitian paramilitary groups on the run.

Lieutenant General Shelton and JTF 180 staff redeploy to CONUS; Major General Meade assumes command of JTF 190-MNF.

27 Oct 1994 Major General Meade meets with President Aristide to brief him on MNF operations.

Due to delays in preparing the election process, Haitian officials predict the December elections will be rescheduled for January 1995.

Training for Haitian Police, under the supervision of U.S. and Canadian forces, continues for 353 Haitian military. The next class is scheduled to begin on October 31.

- 29 Oct 1994 President Aristide orders the dismissal of all the section chiefs or civilian and local police in Haiti's provinces.
- 30 Oct 1994 CMNF Haiti transfers tactical control of the Civil Affairs Ministerial Advisor Detachment to the chief of mission, U.S. Embassy, Port-au-Prince.
- 3 Nov 1994 Lieutenant Colonel Claudel Josephat, commander of Haiti's northern district, surrenders to U.S. forces in Port-au-Prince. He had resigned after U.S. Marines killed ten Haitian soldiers in a firefight in Cap Haitien on September 24 and was allegedly connected with a resistance movement against U.S. troops.
- 5 Nov 1994 Haiti's parliament approves President Aristide's choice for prime minister, Smarck Michel, who selects his cabinet for approval before the lower house.
- 6 Nov 1994 President Clinton approves plans to withdraw 6,000 U.S. troops from Haiti by December 1, leaving 9,000 troops to be phased down in the following months until 3,000 will be ready to serve as the U.S. contingent of the UN Mission in Haiti Multinational Forces.
- 8 Nov 1994 After a vote of confidence from parliament, Prime Minister Michel and his seventeen cabinet members take office at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince.
- MNF troops provide security for President Aristide's visit and address the first two classes of FAd'H graduates of the Interim Public Security Force at Camp d'Application.
- 9 Nov 1994 Accompanied by Ambassador Swing and Major General Meade, President Aristide visits Cap Haitien under heavy security, provided by U.S. forces, to deliver his message of reconciliation.

15 Nov 1994 During a visit with President Aristide, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali nominates Lieutenant General Daniel R. Schroeder, U.S. Army Commander, U.S. Army Forces in Europe, to head the UN Mission in Haiti. He, too, agrees with General Sheehan that it is too soon to replace U.S. forces with UN peacekeepers. Note: Schroeder's name was later withdrawn and Major General Kinzer is nominated to command the UNMIH.

The death toll from Tropical Storm Gordon, which hits Haiti over the weekend, rises to over one hundred. U.S. forces provide rescue and clean-up operations.

17 Nov 1994 President Aristide nominates Brigadier General Bernardin Poisson to FAd'H commander in chief, replacing the interim commander, Major General Jean-Claude Duperval.

U.S. Army officials relate plans to relieve the 10th Mountain Division with the 25th Infantry Division (Light) from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

18 Nov 1994 Haiti celebrates Armed Forces Day, but some of President Aristide's backers question the need for a standing army.

20 Nov 1994 Brigadier General Poisson begins reorganizing the General Staff and High Command of the Haitian Army.

25 Nov 1994 The Civil Affairs Ministerial Adviser Teams continue to provide support to the various Haitian ministries of finance, education, and interior.

26 Nov 1994 CMNF Haiti issues orders to drawdown forces in Haiti to 6,000 by December 15.

The government of Haiti sends representatives to talk to the remaining Haitian migrants in GTMO. Since the return of President Aristide on October

- 15, a total of 15,199 Haitians have been voluntarily repatriated to Port-au-Prince.
- 27 Nov 1994 Secretary of Defense Perry rejects President Aristide's request to disarm Haitian terrorists and disloyal soldiers.
- 29 Nov 1994 Haiti's Prime Minister, Smarck Michel, announces that the general elections scheduled for December will not be held for at least fourteen to twenty-two weeks.
- 30 Nov 1994 President Aristide refers to the Haitian Army as "a cancer" that he wants to cure rather than cut out, which indicates his continued efforts to reform instead of abolish the army.
- At the end of November, MNF Haiti reports it has collected a total of 14,943 weapons; 1,720 Haitians have graduated from the IPSF course at Camp d'Application; and 8,670 U.S. military personnel remain in Haiti.
- 1 Dec 1994 President Clinton announces he will seek an additional \$25 billion in defense spending in the next six years and \$2 billion to fund contingency operations, as in Haiti.
- After CJCS approves the planning, USACOM directs drawdown of U.S. forces in Haiti to 6,000 by December 15.
- 2 Dec 1994 U.S. Embassy officials in Haiti confirm progress in stabilizing the Haitian government, including the appointment of a new supreme court, the separation of police and army units, and the reorganization of the forces.
- MNF troops in Port-au-Prince conduct Operation Street Sweep to check for illegal weapons.
- 5 Dec 1994 U.S. and UN officials meet at the Blair House in Washington to discuss the transition of U.S. forces

under the MNF to the UN Mission in Haiti forces. UN representatives seek further delays until numerous details involving security, logistics, selection of a UN commander, and other matters have been resolved.

- 6 Dec 1994 USACOM announces the planned rotation of U.S. forces assigned to MNF that will employ units from the 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to replace the 10th Mountain Division forces. The 25th's commander, Major General George A. Fisher, is scheduled to relieve General Meade as the MNF commander.
- 7 Dec 1994 In a press interview, SECDEF Perry indicates that the successful turnover of Haiti operations from U.S. to UN forces will not be complete until March 1995.
- 8 Dec 1994 Haiti's Senate agrees to President Aristide's proposals for a Provisional Electoral Council to initiate procedures for holding elections. President Aristide signs the decree.
- 10 Dec 1994 USACOM issues a revised mission statement for CJTF 160, Operation Sea Signal.
- 13 Dec 1994 In Port-au-Prince, President Aristide calls on public support to prosecute those who have been involved in human rights violations, including army leaders, and announces plans to reduce the FAd'H to a small corps of 1,500.
- 17 Dec 1994 The last class of vetted FAd'H members graduates from the six-day course taught by U.S., French, and Canadian police instructors at Camp d'Application for a total of 2,960 graduates.
- 21 Dec 1994 Almost 1,000 former FAd'H members protest at the Port-au-Prince headquarters, demanding pension refunds after the Haitian government reduces the army's strength to 1,500.

The government of Haiti announces the appointment of the last of nine members of the Provisional Electoral Council, which opens the way for Haiti to begin the election process for legislative, municipal, and local elections; President Aristide also appoints the head of the Commission of Justice and Truth.

22 Dec 1994 Ambassador Swing meets with President Aristide to review Administration of Justice projects in Haiti, including training courses for judicial personnel and improvements in the national penitentiary.

26 Dec 1994 Haiti's Provisional Electoral Council announces its officers and planned passage of an electoral law in parliament, followed by the logistics of preparing for national and local elections.

28 Dec 1994 Although President Aristide has urged reconciliation following the demonstrations at the FAd'H headquarters, his supporters march in Port-au-Prince and demand the abolition of the Haitian Army.

After conferring with President Aristide, U.S. State Department officials advise the remaining Haitian migrants at GTMO that they have until January 5, 1995, to register for voluntary repatriation or be repatriated involuntarily without any cash incentives.

1995

2 Jan During his Founding Fathers Day speech, President Aristide urges armed opposition members to turn in their illegal weapons. Since September, MNF troops have collected more than 15,000 weapons from the Haitians, either by the cash-for-weapons program or ongoing Street Sweep operations.

4 Jan MNF Haiti commander, General Meade, declares that a "secure and safe environment" exists in Haiti, which is one of the requirements needed in

transitioning from U.S. to UN forces. CINCUSACOM concurs with this estimate.

- 7 Jan President Aristide issues a decree on military and police issues, including the promotion of Brigadier General Pierre Cherubin, establishment of three commissions for restructuring the new armed forces, and relocation of the FAd'H headquarters, vacated for the newly created Ministry of Women's Affairs.
- 10 Jan René van Rooyen, UNHCR representative to the United States, criticizes the Clinton administration for not adhering to the international standards for screening Haitian migrants in GTMO as asylum seekers, but DOS disagrees with this assessment.
- 11 Jan Haiti's Provisional Electoral Council sends a draft electoral law to President Aristide for review.
- 12 Jan The first death of an MNF U.S. soldier by hostile fire in Haiti occurs at a checkpoint in Gonaives. Sergeant First Class Gregory Cardott is killed in action, and a second soldier, Staff Sergeant Tommy Davis, is wounded.
- 14 Jan Major General George A. Fisher, U.S. Army, Commanding General, 25th Infantry Division, assumes command of MNF Haiti from Major General David Meade, U.S. Army, Commanding General, 10th Mountain Division.
- UN officials announce the nomination of Major General Joseph W. Kinzer, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Fifth Army, to command UNMIH forces. UN Security Council anticipates passing a resolution that Haiti has attained a "stable and secure environment" to begin the sixty-day process of turning the operation over from the MNF to the UNMIH forces.
- 16 Jan Haiti's prime minister, Smarck Michel, presents the draft electoral law to parliament.

- UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali notifies the Security Council that the United States and eighteen other nations have volunteered military components for the UNMIH.
- 17 Jan President Aristide officially dismisses the remainder of Haiti's army and creates a border patrol of 1,500 former FAD'H members.
- SECDEF Perry pronounces Haiti "safe and secure" for turnover to the UNMIH forces, which will replace the MNF by March 31, 1995.
- 19 Jan The government of Haiti assumes responsibility for distributing fuel oil for power plants previously run by the MNF as Operation Light Switch, but continues to require assistance in deliveries to outlying provinces to prevent blackouts.
- President Aristide meets with Major General Fisher, MNF Haiti commander, and agrees to add 400 FAD'H personnel for the six-day IPSF course for an end strength of 3,400.
- 23 Jan U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright proposes a UN Security Council resolution that will allow UNMIH forces to assume peace-keeping operations in Haiti from MNF Haiti by March 31.
- 24 Jan Haiti's Justice Minister, Ernst Malbranche, resigns his position, and President Aristide nominates Jean-Joseph Exume to replace him.
- 26 Jan Joint Special Operations Task Force Haiti turns operations over to the U.S. Army Special Operations Task Force.
- 27 Jan UN Security Council members finalize a draft of the UNMIH renewal resolution scheduled for adoption on January 30.

- 30 Jan UN Security Council passes UNSCR 975 to transfer the Haitian peacekeeping mission from the MNF to the UNMIH effective March 31.
- Haiti's Chamber of Deputies passes the electoral law and sends it to the Senate but adds provisions for all candidates to have a high school diploma and excludes clergy from public office unless they have been retired for at least one year.
- 31 Jan At a meeting in Paris, the World Bank and international agencies from twenty donor nations pledge a \$660 million reconstruction package and another \$240 million in military assistance for Haiti's economic recovery over the next fifteen months.
- The first four-month police training course begins at the Police Academy, Camp d'Application, for 262 of the 375 applicants.
- MNF troops continue to conduct Operation Lightning Sweep to collect unauthorized weapons at various military and police posts.
- 1 Feb Haitian Prime Minister Smarck Michel announces that parliamentary elections will be held on April 28, provided that all the procedures are approved in parliament.
- 4 Feb After modifying amendments inserted by the deputies, the Haitian Senate sends the Electoral Law for President Aristide's approval before all elected officials' terms expire on the fourth.
- 10 Feb Haiti election officials announce legislative and local elections will be held in late May or early June.
- 11 Feb Armed Haitians attack the police station in Limbe after U.S. troops pull out. Three Haitian IPSF members are missing. Authorities later confirm the IPSF commander's death.

- 14 Feb President Aristide confirms the electoral law will be published within twenty-four hours; it will be effective forty-eight hours following its publication.
- 15 Feb An Argentine IMP in Petionville is shot; the first time an IPM has been injured since the arrival of the MNF.
- 23 Mar Court-martial of Captain Lawrence Rockwood is announced for violation of orders in regard to his unauthorized visit to the Haitian National Prison in Port-au-Prince on September 30, 1994.
- 31 Mar Ceremony marks hand over of MNF presence in Haiti from United States to UNMIH.

Note: this is an edited version of the working chronology prepared by Dr. William McClintock, Command Historian, USACOM, using sources that are either unclassified or in the public domain. It was completed on February 17, 1995.

Appendix B

U.S. Army Order of Battle, Operation Uphold Democracy*

Unit

HQ, XVIII Airborne Corps (-) (JTF 180)

10th Mountain Division (JTF 190)

- HHC, 10th Mountain Division (+)
- 10th Military Police Company
- 10th Mountain Division Band
- 22d Military Public Affairs Detachment
- 27th Military Public Affairs Detachment
- 68th Engineer Detachment (Terrain)
- 66th Engineer Detachment (Terrain)
- 534th Engineer Detachment (Terrain) (-)

HQ, 1st Brigade Combat Team

- 1-22 Infantry
- 2-22 Infantry
- 1-87 Infantry
- A/3-62 ADA (-)
- A/41st Engineer
- A/110th MI
- 194th MP Company
- 2/A/10th Signal Battalion
- SOCCE/3d SF Group
- PSYOP Team/1st Psyop Battalion
- CATPT/96th CA Battalion
- CADST (x3)/96th CA Battalion
- TACP
- 10th Forward Support Battalion (DS)
- Finance Support Team/33d Finance Battalion
- Mobile Public Affairs Team/22d/MPAD
- FSE

HQ, 2d Brigade Combat Team

- 2-14 Infantry
- B/3-15 Infantry (M)
- 2-87 Infantry

* Order of battle as of September 19, 1994.

B/3-62 ADA (-)
B/41st Engineer
B/110th MI
1/B/10 Signal Battalion
SOCCE/3d SFG
PSYOP Team/1st PSYOP Battalion
CATPT/96th CA Battalion
CADST (x4) 96th CA Battalion
TACP
210th Forward Support Battalion (-)
Finance Support Team/33d Finance Battalion
Mobile Public Affairs Team
FSE

TF Mountain

HHB, 10th Mountain DIVARTY (+)
2/B/10th Signal Battalion
10th AG Company (-)
SOCCE/3d SF Group
PSYOP Team/1st PSYOP Battalion
CATPT/360th CA Battalion
CADST (X5)/358th CA Brigade
Tactical Air Control Party (TACP)
10th TAD (+) (Q36/37)
FSE
2-22 Infantry
2-14 Infantry

10th Aviation Brigade (-)

HHC, 10th Aviation Brigade (+)
A/3-17th Cavalry
2-25th Attack Helicopter Battalion (-)
Trp/4-2 Cavalry Squadron

3-25 Assault Helicopter Battalion
Co/2-82d Assault Helicopter Battalion (-)
2-159th Medical Lift Helicopter Battalion (-)
E/1-58th ATC
E/25th AVUM Company (DS)

10th Infantry Division DISCOM (-)

710th Maintenance Support Battalion (-)

200th Quartermaster Detachment

TF Raleigh (Black) 2-3d Special Forces Group

ODB-310 ODA-311 ODA-326 ODA-344 ODA-355 ODA-373 ODA-384
ODB-320 ODA-312 ODA-332 ODA-345 ODA-356 ODA-375 ODA-386
ODB-340 ODA-314 ODA-333 ODA-346 ODA-365 ODA-376
ODB-350 ODA-316 ODA-334 ODA-352 ODA-366 ODA-381
ODB-360 ODA-324 ODA-336 ODA-353 ODA-371 ODA-382
ODB-370 ODA-325 ODA-343 ODA-354 ODA-372 ODA-383

3-73 Armor (-)

Logistics Support Command

1st Corps Support Command (-)

2d MMC

330th MCC

380th Movement Control Team

46th Corps Support Group (-)

264th Corps Support Battalion (-)

364th Supply Company (DS) (-)

406th Supply Company (GS) (-)

259th Field Service Company (-)

503d Maintenance Company (-)

54th Quartermaster Company (-)

546th Transportation Company (-)

1-159th AVIM (-)

202d Quartermaster Detachment (ROWPU)

403d Transportation Company (-)

548th Corps Support Battalion (-)

590th Field Service Company (-)

57th Transportation Company (-)

8th Ordnance Company (Ammo) (-)

48th Ordnance Detachment (EOD)

110th Supply Company

514th Maintenance Company

512th Quartermaster Company

18th Quartermaster Detachment (-)

416th Transportation Company (-)

33d Forward Support Battalion (-)

7th Transportation Group

10th Terminal Service Battalion

- 169th Transportation Detachment (Port Ops)
- 97th Transportation Company (Hvy Boat)
- 73d Transportation Company (Fltg Craft)
- 329th Transportation Company (Hvy Boat)
- 82d QM Detachment (ROWPU)
- 149th Transportation Detachment (Hvy Crane)
- 335th Transportation Detachment (LSV1)
- 1099th Transportation Detachment (LSV1)
- 358th Transportation Detachment (ACD)
- 497th Engineer Company (Port Const) (-)
- 558th Transportation Company (Marine Maint)
- 511th Engineer Detachment (Diving)
- 155th Transportation Company (Terminal Svc)
- 110th Quartermaster Company (Petrol) (Terminal)

16th Military Police Brigade (-)

- 62d MP Detachment (CID)
- 122d Prisoner of War Interrogation Company
- 10th Military Police Detachment (CID)
- Team, 360th CA Battalion
- 503d Military Police Battalion
 - 21st Military Police Company
 - 108th Military Police Company
 - 118th Military Police Company
- 519th Military Police Battalion
 - 555th Military Police Company
 - 988th Military Police Company
 - 101st Military Police Company
 - 204th Military Police Company

18th Aviation Brigade (-)

- 4/2 Cavalry Squadron
- 7-501st Aviation
- 1/159th Aviation
- 1-58th Air Traffic Control Battalion (-)

525th Military Intelligence Brigade (-)

- 110th Military Intelligence Battalion (-)
- 224th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
- 319th Military Intelligence Battalion (Operations)

519th Military Intelligence Battalion (Tactical Exploitation)

20th Engineer Brigade (-)

- 92d Engineer Battalion (Cbt Hvy)
- 27th Engineer Battalion (-)
- 37th Engineer Battalion (-)
- 264th Engineer Company (MGB)
- 362d Engineer Company (CSE)
- 586th Engineer Company (Assault Floating Bridge)
- 95th Engineer Detachment (Firefighting)
 - 89th Engineer Detachment (Firefighting)
 - 520th Engineer Detachment (Firefighting)
 - 597th Engineer Detachment (Firefighting)
- C Team/535th Prime Power (USAF)
- 820th Red Horse (USAF)

30th Engineer Battalion (-)

- 52d Engineer Battalion (-)
- 41st Engineer Battalion
- 497th Engineer Company

11th Signal Brigade

- 10th Signal Battalion (MSE) (-)
 - Co/50th Signal Battalion (MSE)
- 63d Signal Battalion (TRI-TAC) (-)
 - 209th Signal Company (TACSAT)
 - 69th Signal Company (TACSAT)
 - 19th Signal Maintenance Company (-)

44th Medical Brigade (-)

- 55th Medical Group (-)
- 28th Corps Support Hospital (-)
- 261st Area Support Medical Battalion (-)
 - 274th Medical Detachment (Surg) (-)
 - 155th Medical Detachment (Sanitation) (-)
 - 172d Medical Detachment (Sanitation)
 - 248th Medical Detachment (Vet) (-)
 - 225th Medical Detachment (Entomological) (-)
 - 714th Medical Detachment (Entomological) (-)
 - 257th Medical Detachment (Dental)
- 32d Medical Logistics Battalion (-)
- 56th Medical Battalion (Evac) (-)

57th Medical Company (Air Ambulance)

Joint Special Operations Task Force

- HQ, JSOTF
- Joint Communications Unit
- Joint Medical Augmentation Unit
- 24th STSQ
- TF Green (1 SFOD)
- TF Blue (Naval Special Warfare Forces)
- TF Brown (160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment)
- TF Red (75th Ranger)
- TF Grey (16th Special Operation Wing) (USAF)
- PSYOP Team/1st PSYOP Battalion
- CATPT/96th CA Battalion

Joint Psychological Operations Task Force

- 4th PSYOP Group (-)
- 1st PSYOP Battalion (A) (-)
- Det, (PRINT/PDB) (A)
- CPSE, 9th PSYOP Battalion (-)
- TPT, 9th PSYOP Battalion (A)
- Team, Joint Combat Camera Team
- BPSE/9 POB/4 POG (A)

18th Finance Group

- 33d Finance Battalion (-)

18th Personnel Service Battalion (-)

- 107th Finance Company (-)
- 129th AG Detachment (Postal)

United States Army Reserve Units

- 358th Civil Affairs Brigade (-)
- 360th Civil Affairs Battalion (-)
- 450th Civil Affairs Battalion (-)
- 416th Engineer Command (-)
- USACOM Augmentation Detachment 1
- USACOM Augmentation Detachment 2
- Detachment 1, 351st AG (Postal)

Army National Guard Units

- C/5-19th SFG

A/1-20th SFG

Cell/Maryland Army National Guard MACE

Cell/Missouri Army National Guard AVCRAD

Appendix C

U.S. Military Linguists, Haiti, 1994-1995¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Branch of Service</i>
ABELS, JAMES R.	E5	USA
ACCILIE, MARK A.	E7	USA
ALCIDE, JHONS W.	E3	USA
ALEANDRE, RODRIGUES	O2	USA
ALEXANDRE, M.	E7	USMC
ALVAREZ, WILFRID	E5	USN
ANDERSON, CHATERLAIN	E6	USN
ANDRE, EDDISON	E7	USAF
ANTENOR, KATHLEEN	E4	USAF
ANTOINE, JEAN	E2	USA
ANTOINE, WANS	E7	USA
ANTOINE, CHENSY	E4	USA
AUGUSTE, CHILLER	E6	USMC
AUGUSTE, JEAN-MARIE	E3	USMC
AUGUSTIN, AMORGASTUS	E7	USMC
AUGUSTIN, WINNER	E8	USA
BAER, JAMES C.	E4	
BALMIR, EMILE	E6	USMC
BANATTE, W.	E4	USA
BANATTE-VICTOR, ANNETTE	O3	USA
BARTOULIN, GUY J.	E7	USA
BASTIEN, CLIFFORD	E6	USA
BATRONI, FRITZ	E1	USN
BAZILE, SONY	WO1	USA
BEAUZIL, ROBERT	E2	USMC
BEAUZIZE, GEORGE	E3	USA

¹ This list does not include interpreters organic to organizations, only those attached and includes 190 Army Reserve and National Guard interpreters mobilized in September 1994 and USAF, USMC, and USN interpreters attached to support U.S. Army operations during Operation Uphold Democracy. An additional 107 civilians were contracted for by DOD through the BDM Corporation. These contract interpreters served in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BEDROD, KEVIN	E2	USMC
BELFLOWER, WADIA F.	E4	USA
BELL, THOMAS	E5	USN
BELT, RICHARD D.	E6	
BENJAMIN, JAMES	E6	USA
BERNARDO, LUC	E4	USMC
BERTHAUD, PAUL	E6	USAF
BERTRAND, STANLEY	E3	USMC
BERTRAND, VICTOR	E4	
BIROTTE, REETHER	E2	USA
BOISSON, ANDRE JR.	E3	USMC
BOLDUX, YAN	E5	USAF
BONNE-ANNEE, BETTY	E4	USN
BOOZ, LESLY	E6	USA
BOSSOUS, W.	E4	USN
BOUCHER, DONALD J.	E7	USA
BRAGG, DONALD	E4	USA
BAE'A ROBOAM	E5	USA
BROS, RAUDLY	E3	USA
BRUDENT, JEAN G. L.	E2	USA
BRUNEL, JOSEPH	E3	USN
BRUTUS, PAUL	E4	
BUCK, CHRISTIAN L.	E6	
CADET, DAVID	E7	USMC
CADET, GARY	E6	USMC
CADET, ALEX	E3	
CADICHON, MICOT	E4	USMC
CAMEAU-YOUNG, DANIELLE	E5	
CANTAVE, DANIEL	E5	USA
CASMIR, VIOLETTE	E3	USA
CAZEAU, ALEX	E6	USA
CELIAN, JOSEPH	O1	USA
CESAR, GARRY	E4	USA
CETOUTE, FRITZ	E4	USMC
CHARLES, D.	E3	USMC
CHARLES, J.	E2	USN
CHARLES, MOISE	E3	USA

CHARLOT BENOIT, H. J.	E7	USA
CHARLOT, WAGNER	E7	USA
CHAUSSE, JEAN PAUL	E3	USAF
CIMA, WALLACE	E3	USMC
CINEOUS, FRANCOIS	E2	USMC
CIVIL, RUBEN	E2	USN
CLAUDE, STEVE V.	E4	USA
CLEMENT, REYNOLD	E7	USA
COLLETTE, MARC	E5	USAF
CONSTANT, HARRY	E6	USN
CROOKS, CHRIS	E3	USN
DANIEL, ROLAND	E5	USMC
DANIELS, PATRICK	O5	USA
DAUPHIN, CHARLES	E4	USA
DEANT, ERNST	E3	USN
DECAYETTE, D.	E5	USN
DEMEISER, BLANCHE M.	E4	USA
DEPESTRE, GREGORY	E4	USMC
DEQUERRE, EDDY	E6	USA
DERISMA, SAUL	E5	USAF
DESMANGLES, ROBERT	E7	USAF
DESRAVINS, JEAN	E4	
DESSOURCES, EVANTZ	E4	USA
DEVALLON, ABNER JR.	O2	USAF
DEVASTEY, RICHARD	E5	USA
DEVASTEY, HENRI	O4	USA
DEVerson, JACQUES	E7	USAF
DHAITI, JEAN	E4	USA
DIEUDONNE, JEAN E.	E3	USAF
DIEUDONNE, MYRLENE	E5	USN
DIMANCHE, RENE JR.	E4	USA
DIONNE, ROBERT	E3	USMC
DOMAND, JEAN R.	E2	
DOMAND, BRESTE	E6	USA
DOMINQUE, EMMANUEL	E2	USMC
DORCELLY, ROA	E5	USA
DORMILUS, EDDY	E4	USA

DORVAL, MARC	E6	USA
DRENNAN, ROBERT J.	E5	
DROUILLARD, GEORGE	E6	USAF
DUCHINE, J. M.	E3	USMC
DUMAS, JEAN	E6	USMC
DUMMEL, JUDE	E5	USA
DURAND, CHARLES	E7	USA
DUTES, VEDERE	E3	USA
DUVIELLA, LESLIE	E6	USA
EDMOND, JOHN	D6	USA
ELGIRUS, WESNER T.	E8	USA
ELYSEE, VICTOR	E6	USA
ESTRADA, HUGO	E6	USMC
ETIENNE, J. G.	E4	USN
EUGENE, PIERRICE	E7	USA
EXUME, HUBERT	WO1	USA
FARRELL, MATTHEW J.	E4	
FAUSTIN, TAMARA	E3	USA
FERERE, PRIMEROSE	E4	USA
FERTIL, CHADRAK	E4	USA
FERVIL, ANDRE	E5	USMC
FEY, GERVELINE	E5	USA
FILSAIME, JEAN P.	E6	USA
FLORVIL, FRATZ V.	E6	USA
FOURNIER, STEVEN	E4	USAF
FRAGE, G.	E7	USMC
FRANCOIS, MARJINES	E3	USMC
FRANCOIS, MICHEL	E7	USA
FRANCOIS, VANOL	E7	USA
FROMM, LAURA	E3	USN
GADNE	E8	USMC
GAILLARD, JAN F.	O4	USAF
GALLAN, JOHN P.	E6	USA
GAROUTE, TONY	E5	USA
GATES, DAVID D.	E5	
GAUTHIER, FARID	E3	USA
GAY, CLARK	E7	USA

GELIN, LESLY	O3	USA
GARCIA, JOHN A.	E6	USA
GRANDPIERRE, R.	E6	USN
GUERRIER, FRITZ V.	E4	USA
GUILLAUME, YVES	E7	USA
GUITEAU, B.	E6	USMC
GUMBAN, DEBORAH J.	E5	USN
GUSTAVE, YVES	E5	USA
HARRIS, JOHN D.	E5	
HAVENS, GARY	E3	
HENRY, LUCIEN M. E.	E6	USA
HEURTELOU, PAUL G.	E5	USN
HIRA, MICHELET	E3	USAF
HOGU, JEAN	E6	USMC
HOGU', PHILLIPE	E3	USMC
HYACINTHE, PIERRE R.		
HYPOLTTE, LARRY	E5	USA
ISIDORE, SETH	E7	USA
JACQUES, MICHALLE	E5	USAF
JACQUES, CLAUDE	E4	USAF
JAQUES, HEINS	E6	USN
JEAN, WINDZOR	E5	USA
JEAN BAPTISTE, WILBUR	E4	
JEAN PIERRE, PETTERSON	E4	
JEAN, JULES	E3	USN
JEAN, RICHARD	E5	USA
JEAN, FRITZ	E6	USA
JEAN, NOEL	E7	USA
JEAN-FELIX, JOSEPH	E3	USA
JEAN-LOUIS, RUDDY	E5	USMC
JEAN-MARIE, OSWARD	E3	
JEAN-PIERRE, R.	E5	USN
JEAN-PIERRE, GERALD	E7	USA
JEANFRANCOIS, YVES	E3	USMC
JEANLOUIS, JULIO	E4	USA
JEANNOEL, DEMITRY	E3	USA
JEANSIMON, ANDRE	E3	USA

JEREMIE, FRANTZ	E2	USA
JOACHIM, JUDITH	E3	USA
JOACHIN, JUDITH	E3	
JOSEPH, J.	E5	USMC
JOSEPH, JOSE	E2	
JOSEPH, HANSEL	E5	USAF
JOSEPH, ALEX	E3	USA
JOSEPH, CLAUDE	E6	USA
JOSEPH, FRITZNER	E4	USA
JOSEPH, KERRY	E5	USMC
JOURNDIAN, NICAUD	E5	
JULIEN, MICHAEL G.	E5	USA
JUSME, WILLIAM D.		
KEBREAU, PHILLIPPE	E7	USA
KHAWLY, ROBERT G.	E5	USA
KUBLICK, REMY	E4	USAF
LABBE, SUZE M.	O1	USAF
LABORDE, KENT	E4	USMC
LADOUCCEUR, JEAN	E6	USA
LADOCEUR, BERTHONY	O3	USA
LAFALLE, GUERLINE	E3	USN
LAFONTANT, ROBERT	E2	USA
LAGUERRE, RONALD	E7	USA
LALANNE, PIERRE E.	E3	USA
LAMOTHE, ARMSTRONG	E4	USA
LAMOTHE, RUDY	E5	USAF
LAPLANCHE, EDWARD	E3	USN
LAUTURE, ALIX	E5	USA
LAVALANET, MICHEL	E4	USA
LEFEVRE, PHILIP A.	E7	USN
LEGERME, STEEVE	E3	USA
LEMAISTRE, PIERRE J.	WO2	USA
LEMOINE, PATRICK	E7	USA
LIGONDE, RAFTHAEL	E3	USMC
LISSADE, RODRIQUE A.	E4	USA
LOCHARD, JUDE	E5	USA
LOISEAU, GERAD	E5	USMC

LOISEAU, SERGE	E7	USA
LOISEAU, JEAN M.	O4	USA
LOISSANT, REGINALD	E5	USA
LOUIS, ERNST	E6	USA
LOUIS, JEAN P.	E8	USA
LOUISSANT, ROBERT	E3	USN
LOWE, ANTHONY	E4	USA
LUBERUS, JOLEX	E6	USA
LUBIN, ERNEST J. JR.	E4	USMC
MAINVILLE, ROBERT	WO2	USA
MARC, GENE B.	E3	USMC
MARCELIN, ERNST	E3	USA
MARCELIN		
MARCHET, MARIE B.	O4	USA
MARDY, JAMESKY	E6	USMC
MARK-CHARLES, PATRICK	E4	USA
MCDANIEL, ANNETTE	E4	USA
MERENTIE, STANLEY	E5	USA
METAYER, FRANKLIN	E7	USMC
METELLUS, ELKINE	E3	USA
MICHEL, FRANTZ	E3	USN
MONROSE, LOUIS	E6	USA
MOORE, ADAM S.	E3	
MOREL, MULLER L.	E6	USAF
MORENCY, JEAN	E7	USAF
MOSS, SUEZ M.	O3	USAF
MUSEAU, MARCELLE J.	E5	USA
NAPOLEON, BERTHONY	O5	USA
NARCISSE, JAMES	E4	USMC
NAU, WESNER	E8	USA
NAXLOR, EVELYN	E6	USA
NAZAIRE, CLARK	E6	USAF
NELSON, GUERRY	E6	USA
NELSON, F. G.	E2	USN
NELSON, MARIO	E3	USA
NICOLAS, FITZGERALD	E6	USAF
NICOLAS, LUBNERT	E6	USN

NICOLI, RICHARD	E3	USMC
NEOL, SEAN	E4	USA
NOEL, FRITZ M.	E2	USMC
OCTAVIER, ACHILLE	E4	USMC
OLIVER, ODETTE	O2	USA
OLSEN, JEREMY	E5	USN
ORIOI, EDDY	E6	USA
PAPIN, SANLEY	E3	USA
PASQUIER, IRVEN	O2	USA
PAULEUS, BLADIMIN	E4	USA
PAULTRE, PHILLIPE	E7	USAF
PAYEN, JAMES R.	E1	USN
PEAN, VLADIMIA S.	E2	USMC
PEAN, JOEL	E6	USA
PEREZ, CHRISTIANE	E5	USN
PHARAON, JEAN	E4	USMC
PICOLO, JAMES C.	E6	
PIERRE NOEL, ROOSEVELT	E4	USA
PIERRE, WILFRID	E6	USA
PIERRE, RUTH	E4	
PIERRE, WILNER N.	E6	USN
PIERRE, MARK	E4	USMC
PIERRE-JACQUES, GILMORE	E1	USA
PIERRE-NOEL, JEAN	E4	USA
PINCHIMAT, JERRY	E5	USN
PONTHIEU, JEAN	E3	USA
PRESTON, ROOSEVELT	E1	USA
PREVAL, WITZERLANDE	E3	USA
PROPHETTE, ANGELINE	O3	USA
PROSPER, MAX	E5	USA
PRY, GORDON E.	E4	
QUASHIE, WIDMARK W.	E6	USA
RAMEAU, ADRIEN	E7	USA
RAPHAEL, JUDE	E6	USA
RAPHAEL, JIMMY	E4	USMC
RAYMOND, FERALDO	E2	USA
RAYMOND, FRITZ	E7	USA

REMY, GARY	E7	USMC
REMY, AMOS	E7	USA
REMY, PIERRE	E5	USA
RENAUD, GEORGE	E6	USA
RICHARDSON, A.	E4	USA
RICHELIEU, TROY C.	E5	USN
RICHMARD, REAL	E5	USA
RIMPEL, LAWKTON YVES	E6	USA
RIMPEL, MYRDREBE	E5	USA
ROBERTS, TATIANA	E2	USA
ROCOURT, IVAN	E4	USA
ROMAIN, RAOUL	E6	USA
ROMULUS, JOSEPH D.	E7	USA
ROMULUS, ROUDY	E4	USA
ROSSI, SHANNON H.	O2	USAF
ROY, GREGOR	E8	USA
SAINVIL, VICTOR	E4	USMC
SAND, LOUIS M.	O3	
SANON, WILBET J.	E4	USA
SAVARD, CARL	E2	USN
SEJOUR, GARY	E6	USN
SEJOUR, LUCIEN	E5	USMC
SENAT, PIERRE	E7	USA
SHANON, FREDERIC	E3	USAF
SHERER, JASON N.	E3	
SHOVER, JAMES D.	E4	
SHY, HERMAN S.	E4	
SIMEON, ROUDY	E3	USMC
ST. CLAIR, ROGER	E6	USMC
ST. GERMAIN, GERRY	E6	USA
SURIN, KENDER W.	E3	
SURPRIS, MARTIN	E4	USA
TANCREDE, JEAN	E7	USA
TELEFORT, RUPERT	E5	USN
TERMILIEU, EDWARD	E3	USA
TERMILIEU, EDWARD	E3	USMC
THEBAUD, SERGE	E6	USA

THELUSMA, LUDZEN	E5	USA
THEODOR, CELINUS	E7	USA
THOMAS, SMITH	E3	USN
TOVAR, FREDNER	E6	USA
TREE, NORMAN	O3	USAF
VELEZ, VASQUEZ	E3	USMC
VERTULE, MARIE R.	E2	USN
VIEUX, WENER	E3	USAF
VILLARI, ANTONIO	E4	USA
VILMENAY, PATRICK	E6	USAF
VILSAINT, GUY	E6	
VITAL, MARK	O3	USA
VOLMYR, OLINAUD	E5	USA
WAGNAC, JEAN	E5	USMC
WALLACE, MAME	E6	USA
WALME, JACQUES	E5	USA
WEBER, JOSHUA K.	E4	
WELCH, RICHARD D.	O4	
WESH, H.	E6	USN
WILLIAMS, JOSEPHINE	E7	USAF
WOODS, ALFREDO	E5	
WOOTEN, VICTORIA	O3	USN
XAVIER, ROLAND	E6	USA
YESUS, YENEHIGH	E3	USMC

Appendix D

Governors Island Accord*

* * * * *
* UNCLASSIFIED *
* * * * *

FOR: LA00585

ROUTINE — UNCLASSIFIED — WIRE SERVICE — 6093 CHARACTERS

EZ02:

R 032004Z JUL 93

FM REUTERS

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJ: HAITI-TALKS-TEXT 07-03 0640

EZ05:

BC-HAITI-TALKS-TEXT:

TEXT OF HAITI PACT ISSUED BY UNITED NATIONS:

UNITED NATIONS, JULY 3 (REUTER) — FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT DRAWN UP BY U.N. MEDIATOR DANTE CAPUTO ON RESTORING DEMOCRACY TO HAITI ISSUED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

IT WAS SUBMITTED FOR SIGNATURE TO HAITI MILITARY COMMANDER RAOUL CEDRAS AND EXILED PRESIDENT JEAN-BERTRAND ARISTIDE. CEDRAS SIGNED THE AGREEMENT BUT ARISTIDE DELAYED APPROVAL LATE SATURDAY IN ANTICIPATION OF A LETTER FROM THE UNITED NATIONS ON DETAILS IN THE PACT.

AGREEMENT OF GOVERNORS ISLAND

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, JEAN-BERTRAND ARISTIDE, AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF HAITI, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RAOUL CEDRAS, HAVE AGREED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IN ORDER TO RESOLVE THE HAITIAN CRISIS. EACH OF THEM HAS AGREED TO TAKE, WITHIN THE SCOPE OF HIS POWERS, ALL THE NECESSARY MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE ARRANGEMENTS. FURTHERMORE, THEY BOTH IN ANY CASE, EXPRESS THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE ARRANGEMENTS AND PLEDGE TO COOPERATE IN IMPLEMENTING THEM.

1. ORGANISATION, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS), OF A POLITICAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE PARLIAMENT, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION, IN ORDER TO:

A) AGREE TO A POLITICAL TRUCE AND PROMOTE A SOCIAL PACT TO CREATE THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO ENSURE A PEACEFUL TRANSITION;

B) REACH AN AGREEMENT ON THE PROCEDURE FOR ENABLING THE HAITIAN PARLIAMENT TO RESUME ITS NORMAL FUNCTIONING;

C) REACH AN AGREEMENT ENABLING THE PARLIAMENT TO CONFIRM THE PRIME MINISTER AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE; AND

D) REACH AN AGREEMENT PERMITTING THE ADOPTION OF THE LAWS NECESSARY FOR ENSURING THE TRANSITION.

2. NOMINATION OF A PRIME MINISTER BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

3. CONFIRMATION OF THE PRIME MINISTER BY THE LEGALLY RECONSTITUTED PARLIAMENT AND HIS ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE IN HAITI.

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* UNCLASSIFIED *
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* Accurate representation of original text on file with U.S. Army archives at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

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4. SUSPENSION, ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL, OF THE SANCTIONS ADOPTED UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 841 (1993) AND SUSPENSION, ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE OAS AD HOC MEETING OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PRIME MINISTER IS CONFIRMED AND ASSUMES OFFICE IN HAITI.

5. IMPLEMENTATION, FOLLOWING THE AGREEMENTS WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:

A) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT;
B) ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL REFORM;
C) ASSISTANCE FOR MODERNISING THE ARMED FORCES OF HAITI AND ESTABLISHING A NEW POLICE FORCE WITH THE PRESENCE OF UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL IN THESE FIELDS.

6. AN AMNESTY GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC WITHING THE FRAMEWORK OF ARTICLE 147 OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OTHER INSTRUMENTS WHICH MAY BE ADOPTED BY THE PARLIAMENT ON THIS QUESTION.

7. ADOPTION OF A LAW ESTABLISHING THE NEW POLICE FORCE. APPOINTMENT, WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK, OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF TH ARMED FORCES OF HAITI, WHO SHALL APPOINT THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUION.

9) rRETURN TO HAITI OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, JEAN-BERTRAND ARISTIDE, ON 30 OCTOBER 1993.

10. VERIFICATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANISATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES OF FULFILMENT OF ALL THE FOREGOING COMMITMENTS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AGREE THAT THESE ARRANGEMENTS CONSTITUTE A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION TO THE HAITIAN CRISIS AND THE BEGINNING OF A PROCESS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION. THEY PLEDGE TO COOPERATE FULLY IN THE PEACEFUL TRANSITION TO A STABLE AND LASTING DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IN WHICH ALL HAITIANS WILL BE ABLE TO LIVE IN A CLIMATE OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE, SECURITY AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

(END TEXT)

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Appendix E

Text of U.S.-Haiti Agreement, September 18, 1994*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — Following is the text of the agreement reached today in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, between the United States and the ruling junta in Haiti:

THE PURPOSE of this agreement is to foster peace in Haiti, to avoid violence and bloodshed, to promote freedom and democracy and to forge a sustained and mutually beneficial relationship between the governments, people and institutions of Haiti and the United States.

TO IMPLEMENT this agreement, the Haitian military and police forces will work in close cooperation with the U.S. military mission. This cooperation, conducted with mutual respect, will last during the transitional period required for insuring vital institutions of the country.

IN ORDER to personally contribute to the success of this agreement, certain military officers of the Haitian armed forces are willing to consent to an early and honorable retirement in accordance with U.N. Resolutions 917 and 940 when a general amnesty will be voted into law by the Haitian Parliament, or Oct. 15, 1994, whichever is earlier. The parties to this agreement pledge to work with the Haitian Parliament to expedite this action. Their successors will be named according to the Haitian Constitution and existing military law.

THE MILITARY activities of the U.S. military mission will be coordinated with the Haitian military high command.

THE ECONOMIC embargo and the economic sanctions will be lifted without delay in accordance with relevant U.N. resolutions and the need of the Haitian people will [be] met as quickly as possible.

THE FORTHCOMING legislative elections will be held in a free and democratic manner.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the above agreement is conditioned on the approval of the civilian Governments of the United States and Haiti.

* This article appeared in the *New York Times*.

Appendix F

Haiti's Rulers Since Independence

<i>Rulers</i>	<i>Ruled</i>	<i>Fate</i>
Jean-Jacques Dessalines	1804-6	shot
*Henri Christophe	1807-20	suicide
Alexandre Pétion	1807-18	died of illness
Jean-Pierre Boyer	1818-43	fled to France
Charles Herard	1843-44	fled
Philippe Guerrier	1844-45	died of old age
Jean-Louis Pierrot	1845-46	unknown
Jean-Baptiste Riche	1846-47	unknown
Faustin Soulouque	1847-59	fled to Jamaica
Fabre Geffrard	1859-67	fled to Jamaica
Sylvain Saenave	1867-69	executed
Nissage Saget	1870-74	retired
Michel Domingue	1874-76	fled to Jamaica
Boisrond Canal	1876-79	fled to Jamaica
E. Felicite Salomon	1879-88	fled to France
F. Florvil Hyppolite	1889-96	apoplexy
Tiresias Simon Sam	1896-1902	fled
Nord Alexis	1902-8	fled to Jamaica
Antoine Simon	1908-11	fled to Jamaica
M. Cincinnatus Leconte	1911-12	blown up
Tancrede Auguste	1912-13	poisoned
Michel Oreste	1913-14	fled to Jamaica
Oreste Zamor	1914	murdered in jail
J. Davilmar Theodore	1914-15	fled
J. Vibrun Guillaume Sam	1915	dismembered
American occupation	1915-34	
Stenio Vincent	1930-41	resigned

*King of Northern Haiti.

Elie Lescot	1941–46	fled to Florida
Dumarsais Estime	1946–50	overthrown
Paul Magloire	1950–56	overthrown
J. Nemours Pierre-Louis	1956–57	resigned
Frank Sylvain	1957	overthrown
Daniel Fignole	1957	overthrown
Francois Duvalier	1957–71	died of illness
Jean-Claude Duvalier	1971–86	fled to France
Henri Namphy	1986–88	stepped down
Leslie Manigat	1988	overthrown
Henri Namphy	1988	fled
Prosper Avril	1988–90	taken hostage
Etha Pascal-Trouillot	1990	fled to America
Jean-Bertrand Aristide	1991	ousted by coup
Cedras Junta	1991–94	exiled
American MNF “intervasion”	1994–95	
Jean-Bertrand Aristide	1994–96	served term

Appendix G

Rules of Engagement, Haiti

COMBINED JTF HAITI

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE) CARD 1

9 September 1994

Nothing in the ROE limits your right to use necessary force to defend yourself, your fellow servicemembers, your unit, other JTF personnel, key facilities, and property designated by your commander.

1. Repel hostile acts with necessary force, including deadly force. Use only the amount of force needed to protect lives/property and accomplish the mission. Engage targets with observed, direct, deliberately aimed fire.

2. Do not hesitate to respond with force against hostile acts and signs of hostile intent.

3. You may use necessary force to stop, disarm, and detain members of the Haitian military, police, other armed persons, or other persons committing hostile acts or showing hostile intent. Stop and detain other persons who interfere with your mission. Evacuate detainees to a designated location for release to proper authorities. Treat all detainees humanely.

4. When a tactical situation permits, you should give a challenge before using deadly force. Challenge by:

a. Shouting in English: "U.S., STOP OR I WILL FIRE!"

b. Shouting in Creole: "U.S., KANPE' OUBIEN MAP TIRE'!"

Phonetic: "U.S., kaHnpey cobeeEH(n) Mahp ItEErey!"

c. Fire warning shots into the air.

5. Treat all persons with dignity and respect.

6. Do not take private property without your commanders permission.

7. Remember: No force has been declared hostile, including the Haitian Army and police. Use of deadly force must be based on hostile acts or clear indicators of hostile intent.

PEACETIME RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE) IN EFFECT DURING CIVIL MILITARY OPERATIONS IN HAITI

NOTHING IN THESE ROE LIMITS YOUR OBLIGATION TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE ACTION TO DEFEND YOURSELF AND YOUR UNIT.

1. NO FORCES HAVE BEEN DECLARED HOSTILE. OFFENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS (RAIDS, ASSAULTS, ETC) REQUIRE CJTF 180 APPROVAL.
2. TREAT ALL PERSONS WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT.
3. USE ALL NECESSARY FORCE, UP TO AND INCLUDING DEADLY FORCE, TO DEFEND US FORCES, US CITIZENS, OR DESIGNATED FOREIGN NATIONALS AGAINST AN ATTACK OR THREAT OF IMMINENT ATTACK. WHEN DEADLY FORCE IS EMPLOYED, ENGAGE TARGETS WITH OBSERVED DELIBERATELY AIMED FIRE.
4. MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY, POLICE OR OTHER ARMED PERSONS MAY BE STOPPED, DETAINED, AND IF NECESSARY, DISARMED IF THEY APPEAR TO THREATEN ESSENTIAL CIVIC ORDER.
5. CIVILIANS MAY BE STOPPED IF THEY APPEAR TO BE A THREAT TO US FORCES, PROTECTED PERSONS, KEY FACILITIES, OR PROPERTY DESIGNATED MISSION-ESSENTIAL BY CJTF 180. IF DETERMINED TO BE A THREAT, THEY MAY BE FURTHER DETAINED; IF NOT, THEY WILL BE RELEASED
6. NECESSARY AND PROPORTIONAL FORCE IS AUTHORIZED TO CONTROL DISTURBANCES AND DISPERSE CROWDS THREATENING ESSENTIAL CIVIC ORDER.
7. PERSONS OBSERVED COMMITTING SERIOUS CRIMINAL ACTS WILL BE DETAINED USING MINIMAL FORCE NECESSARY UP TO AND INCLUDING DEADLY FORCE. SERIOUS CRIMINAL ACTS INCLUDE HOMICIDE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, RAPE, ARSON AND ROBBERY. NON-LETHAL FORCE IS AUTHORIZED TO DETAIN PERSONS OBSERVED COMMITTING BURGLARY OR LARCENY. RELEASE PERSONS SUSPECTED OF SERIOUS CRIMINAL ACTS TO HAITIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS/OTHER APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
8. CIVILIAN VEHICLES MAY BE STOPPED AND THEIR OCCUPANTS IDENTITIES CHECKED FOR SECURITY PURPOSES. IF A CIVILIAN VEHICLE DOES NOT STOP ON ORDER AND IS APPROACHING A CHECK POINT OR SECURITY PERIMETER, YOU MAY FIRE TO DISABLE THE VEHICLE.
9. DO NOT ENTER THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM CINCUSACOM.

10. DEADLY FORCE IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DISARM HAITIANS, ENFORCE CURFEWS, OR STOP LOOTING, UNLESS THOSE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED ENGAGE IN HOSTILE ACTS OR DEMONSTRATE HOSTILE INTENT.

11. POSSESSION OF A WEAPON IN PUBLIC BY ANY INDIVIDUAL DOES NOT, BY ITSELF, CONSTITUTE A HOSTILE ACT OR DEMONSTRATE HOSTILE INTENT.

12. US FORCES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO GRANT POLITICAL ASYLUM. TEMPORARY REFUGE WILL BE GRANTED ONLY IF NECESSARY TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

13. RESPECT DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL, RESIDENCIES, FACILITIES AND PROPERTY. DO NOT ENTER DIPLOMATIC RESIDENCES/FACILITIES UNLESS INVITED BY APPROPRIATE DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS OR APPROVED BY CINCUSACOM.

EFFECTIVE DATE, 21 SEPT 94

Glossary

A

ADVON	advanced echelon
AFB	air force base
AJFP	adaptive joint force packaging
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
ARFOR	Army Forces
ATO	air tasking order

B

BCT	brigade combat team
BDU	battle dress uniform

C

CALL	Center for Army Lessons Learned
CAP	crisis-action planning
CARICOM	Caribbean Command
CEP	Civilian Election Project
C5	multinational staff section for strategic plans and policy
CINC	commander in chief
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CINCACOM	Commander in Chief, Atlantic Command
CINCLANTFLT	Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet
CivPol	civilian police
CJCS	chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Force
CMO	Civil Military Operations
CMOC	Civil Military Operation Center
COMJTF 180	Commander, JTF 180
CONPLAN	contingency plan or operation plan in concept format
CONUS	continental United States
CPA	Chairman's Program Assessment
C ³	combined current operations staff section
C ³ I	command, control, communications, and intelligence

D

DCSPER	Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
DOD	Department of Defense
DZ	drop zone

F

FAd'H	Armed Forces of Haiti
FOB	forward operational base
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FRAPH	Revolutionary Front for Haitian Advancement and Progress

G

G3	operations officer
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H

HACC	Haiti Assistance Coordination Center
HAG	Haiti Assistance Group
HFAT	Health Facility Assessment Team
HNP	Haitian National Police
HUMINT	human intelligence

I

ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IPM	International Police Monitors
IPSF	Interim Public Security Force
ISB	intermediate staging base
IWG	Interagency Working Group

J

J3	operations and planning section of the joint staff
J5	strategic plans and policy section of joint staff
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFACC	joint forces air component commander
JOA	joint operations area
JOPES	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JPOTF	Joint Psychological Operations Task Force
JRTC	Joint Readiness Training Center
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOTF	Joint Special Operations Task Force
JSR	Joint Strategy Review
JTF	joint task force
JTF HAG	Joint Task Force Haiti Assistance Group

L

LCPL landing craft personnel (large)
LIC Light Industrial Complex

M

MAGTF Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MEU marine expeditionary unit
MIO maritime interdiction operation
MNF Multinational Force
MOG multinational observer group
MOGAS motor gasoline
MOOTW military operations other than war
MP military police
MRE meals, ready to eat

N

NAVFOR Navy forces
NCA National Command Authority
NEO noncombatant evacuation
NMS National Military Strategy
NSC National Security Council

O

OAS Organization of American States
OPLAN operations plan
OPORD operations order
OPTEMPO operational tempo

P

PC patrol coastals
PIR parachute infantry regiment
PSYOP psychological operations

R

ROE rules of engagement
RORO roll-on/roll-off container ship
ROWPU reverse osmosis water purification unit

S

SEAL sea-air-land team
SECDEF Secretary of Defense

SF	Special Forces
SOC	Special Operations Command
SOF	Special Operations Forces
SOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
SPMAGTF	Special Marine Air/Ground Task Force
SPOD	seaport of debarkation

T

TACSAT	tactical satellite
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TF	task force
TPT	tactical PSYOP teams
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command

U

UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNO	United Nations observers
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USACOM	U.S. Atlantic Command
USASOC	U.S. Army Special Operations Command

V

VTC	video telephone conference
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Special Studies

Human Rights Watch/Americas and National Coalition for Haitian Refugees.
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